

# THE POLYNESIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT HONOLULU, OAHU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

J. J. JARVES, Editor.]

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1845.

[NEW SERIES, Vol. 1.—No. 52.]

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Sheriff's Notice.

PURSUANT to a judgment rendered on the 25th of April, 1845, against JOHN WILEY, by the verdict of a jury, in favor of Charles H. Nicholson, plaintiff, for the sum of \$2,055 21, and the sum of \$100 costs of suit, I shall sell at Public Auction, on MONDAY the 26th day of May, 1845, the property of said John Wiley, consisting in:—

1st. The premises of John Wiley, opposite the Seamen's Chapel.

2d. The contents of John Wiley's shop and house, consisting of:—

A large table, a smaller do., a writing desk, a brass lamp, a clock, two glass cases, gloves, cloths, brushes, small and large silk ribbons, German silver tea and table spoons, white lace, combs, pocket knives, razors, smelling bottles, necklaces, sewing needles, thread and thimbles, penknives, cards, buttons, pencil cases, remnants of do., scissors, waistcoats, black silk handkerchiefs, colored silk handkerchiefs, braces, whole pieces white cotton, 1 remnant of grass cloth, 1 do of Denmark satin, 1 do of silk serge; red wollen shirts, pieces of white, brown and blue cotton; cotton handkerchiefs, 50 boxes of segars, sheath knives, spoke shaves, locks, saws, canton Flannel shirts, bed ticking, half boots, bar and California soap, 1 Panama hat, cotton wick yarn, plains, tobacco, cider, lamps, and sundry other articles.

FR. FUNK.  
Acting High Sheriff.

### Notice.

At a meeting of the judgment creditors of JOHN BERNARD, deceased,

Resolved,—That we view the death of said Bernard as a complete annulment of the terms upon which our extension to him 17th April, 1845, was given.

And Resolved,—That the Sheriff of Oahu be and he is hereby directed to enforce the Execution in his hands, upon a judgment confessed in our joint favor, by said Bernard, under which his property is now held under levy by said Sheriff. Notice of sale to be given for ninety days from this date.

Dated Honolulu, April 28th, 1845.

(Signed) G. RHODES.

Attorney for the assignee of  
estate of E. Rowley of Sydney  
E. & H. GRIMES,  
C. BREWER & CO.,  
HENRY SKINNER & CO  
JOHN VOSS

By John Ricord,  
JAMES ROBINSON & CO.  
GEO. T. ALLAN,  
STEPHEN REYNOLDS,  
PATY & CO.  
PETER H. HATCH.

### Probate Notice.

ALL persons are notified to show cause before me, at my Chambers in the Fort of Honolulu, on Wednesday the 14th day of May instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., why the Will of JAMES ROBINSON, a British subject, late of Honolulu, deceased, should not be administered to Probate, and Letters Testamentary granted to the Executors therein named.

M. KEKUANA'OA.

### Kukala Hooiina.

E HELE mai na mea a pau inua o'u ma ko'u hale ma ka Papu o Honolulu i ka ha 14 o Mei Weneke, hora 4 ke ahiahi ina he kumu lo lakou e hoole ai ka hooiina ana o ka kauoha a JAMES ROBINSON, he haole Beritania no Honolulu i ka mea i make, a e haa'wii ka palapala oihana na ka pou i oleloia maloko o ia palapala.

M. KEKUANA'OA.

### Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a general COMMISSION and AUCTION business, at this place, under the firm of G. RHODES & CO.

(Signed) G. RHODES.

(Signed) J. R. von PFISTER.

Honolulu, May 1, 1845.

### Auctions.

THE undersigned have taken the Store formerly occupied by H. S. Swinton, and have fitted it up expressly for an Auction Room, where they solicit consignments from their friends and the public. Every exertion will be used to give general satisfaction.

Out-door sales will be attended to on reasonable terms.

Cash advanced on consignments.

G. RHODES & CO.  
Honolulu, May 1, 1845.

### For Sale.

THE subscribers have on hand, and offer for sale, on reasonable terms:—

1 case Umbrellas, 18 doz. superior quality Hock Wine (Marcebonner), English Long Cloths, Cloth Caps, Nankin Pants; Pouchong, Souchong and Oolong, Tea; China Shoes.

G. RHODES & CO.  
Honolulu, May 1, 1845.

### Compositors Wanted.

GOOD COMPOSITORS can find constant employment at this office. Extra pay allowed for night work.

Feb. 8

### Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of WRIGHT & FIELD, (Painters, Glaziers, and Glaziers) is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved. The accounts of the late firm will be settled by ISRAEL H. WRIGHT, who will continue to execute with neatness and despatch, HOUSE, SIGN, SHIP, COACH, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Honolulu, April 18.

(My19 3w)

### TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

#### CABINET MAKING.

#### SHIP and HOUSE JOINERY, TURNING

IN wood, iron, and steel; HOUSE BUILDING, &c.; Iron and Composition CASTING, are to be obtained at the establishment of William E. Connor, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

HENRY BROWN will conduct the BLACKSMITH'S business, in all its various branches, at the same place. tf My10

NOTICE.—The Rev. LORRIN ANDREWS, Seamen's Chaplain, Lahaina, Maui, has consented to act as Agent for the Polynesian, for that Island. Any orders for subscriptions, insertions of advertisements, etc. he will attend to; and also have for sale, upon the same terms as at our office, single copies of the paper, and the State pamphlets as issued at the Government Press. 3w

#### Removal.

THE undersigned beg leave to notify their patrons, and the public generally, that they have removed their CABINET-MAKING and TURNING establishment, from the house lately occupied in concert with JOHN VOSS, to the premises belonging to Mr. JOSE NADAL; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage.

C. LAFRENZ & CO.

Honolulu, May 3, 1845.

#### FREDERICK E. BINNS,

#### BARBER and HAIR DRESSER.

NEXT door to Mr. BOARDMAN, Watchmaker, I would respectfully inform his former patrons and the public generally, that he is now ready to afford them a delightful shave, and to dress their hair in scientific style. He will endeavor to please all who may honor him with a call. (3w) My3

#### Storage to be Let.

THE RECEIVERS of the Estate of William French and F. J. Greenway, offer to let certain Rooms, Sheds, and Yard room, in the premises lately owned by J. Dudoit, Esq., now owned by said Estate. tf Dec. 14

#### Just Received,

PER barque Cowitz, and for sale by GEORGE PELLY & GEORGE T. ALLAN, Agents for Hudson's Bay Company:—

15 tierces sup. Salt Pork; 10 bushels Barley; 10 bushels Peas; 10 bushels Oats. My10

#### Horse for Sale.

FOR SALE.—A good saddle HORSE, suitable for a lady or gentleman—has been rode by both. A superior English SADDLE, saddle cloth, and bridle, and accoutrements, can go with him, if desired. Apply at this office. (eoptf) f8

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PLEASANT ISLAND.—At 2 P. M., on the 1st February, made Pleasant Island—this island was passed by Capt Feares in the year 1739; upon his authority, Horsburgh places it in lat. 20 min. S., lon. 167 deg. 10 minutes E. from Greenwich. As I neared the land several canoes came alongside; there were about eight or ten natives in each; they brought with them for sale a few very small fowls, some cocoa-nuts, and two or three straw hats; the latter they had been taught to make by the Europeans—these articles they were exceedingly anxious to barter for trinkets, beads, pipes and tobacco; the latter were most in demand; they all appeared quite adepts in the art of bargaining. The men are about the middle size, well but not robustly made, of a dark copper color, with a very smooth, sleek skin, they had no beard, hair black and straight; they have no affinity to the Papuan race, but are evidently, from their high cheek bones and irregular cast of features, Malayan race; and from what I saw of the natives at the island of Ascension, one of the Carolinas, North Pacific, I am of opinion that they are both sprung from the same origin. Four of the women came alongside, and if they were a sample, they may be considered rather good looking, having a very fine expression, black eyes shaded by a beautiful long dark lash, features regular, figure good, rather inclined to be stout, they appeared naturally graceful and easy in their manner; their dress consisted of a piece of native cloth round the waist; the men wore the maro—the usual dress among nearly all the Polynesian islands; it is made of several tiers of dried grass, about eighteen inches long, strung together, and fastened round their waist.

Both sexes appeared to be mild and tractable in their manner, but much addicted to pilfering: we detected several in the attempt; when threatened they did not deny the crime, or consider the expected punishment unjust. These natives, unlike prototypes on the island of Ascension in this respect, have no tradition of their origin, or the manner their forefa-

thers first came on the island; they have no religion of any kind, neither do they believe in a future state; they appear, however, to have some slight idea of an evil spirit.

When hove-to off the island, an European came on board, who stated himself to be George Lovett, a deserter from the London whaler Osley. He brought off a list of the whalers, with their success, that had recently touched there.

This island and many others in the Pacific, are infested by Europeans, who are either runaway convicts, exiles, or deserters from whalers, and are for the most part men of the very worst description, who it appears prefer living a precarious life of indolence and ease with the unenlightened savage, rather than submit to the restraint of the salutary laws of civilized society; they live in a manner easily to be imagined from men of this class, without either law, religion or education to control them—with an unlimited quantity of ardent spirits, which they obtain from distilling the toddy that exudes from the cocoa-nut tree; this spirit is not very palatable, but it serves, to use their own expression, to "tickle the brain." When under the influence of intoxication the most atrocious crimes are committed by these miscreants, who must, both by their pernicious example and advice, do much injury to this naturally mild and well disposed race of men, and will retard considerable the great work of civilization and Christianity, whenever these blessings are offered them by the servant of God. These fiends frequently urge the different tribes to war and deeds of blood, in order to participate in the spoils of the vanquished.

It was notorious, more especially among the Sydney whalers, who occasionally call at this island, and the fact was I believe, not unknown to the government authorities in Sydney, that there were several runaway, doubly-convicted felons, who had cut out a whale boat, and made their escape from the penal settlement of Norfolk Island, and were living in this place for several years. It appears there were four of these villains at first; two of them subsequently left in an American whaler, either to carry their pernicious influence to some of the adjacent islands, or proceeded to America; the remaining two were well known by the names of Paddy and Jones. The former died of dysentery some time since, and Lovett gives the following account of the latter, who appears to have been a most desperate and depraved character. Lovett obtained his information from the natives who were present at the time, and I have since been confirmed of its truth by the testimony of a master of a whaler who touched at this island shortly after the event alluded to took place.

It appears that on the 15th of October, 1841, eleven Europeans were deliberately murdered by the monster Jones, in the following manner: he invited them all to visit him to partake of a feast and when he had got his victims intoxicated with the island spirit, he gave them food in which he had previously mixed poison; this proved fatal to seven the remaining four having refused to eat, he watched his opportunity and shot them. Most of these men are supposed to have been deserters from the Woodlark, Sydney whaler. The only cause which instigated the monster to this wholesale murder was jealousy, he being fearful that some of these unfortunate men might supersede him in his influence with the natives, over whom he had hitherto unlimited control. To remove suspicion from himself he endeavored to make it appear that the deed had been perpetrated by some of the natives, which they indignantly denied, and in consequence withdrew their countenance from him, and he was subsequently compelled to leave the island.

On my passage down to China, I went on board the ship William Gillies, from Macao, and learnt from her that Jones had arrived there from Guam, and was anxious to ship for England. Jones was personally known to some of the Gillies' crew.

It is to be feared that these horrible scenes of bloodshed and depravity are of frequent occurrence among the Polynesian Isles, more especially to the westward, where no effort has been made to introduce civilization and Christianity. In many of these places the Europeans are very numerous; on the island of Ascension, which I visited 1841, there were upwards of sixty, and will doubtless, should opportunity offer, cut off any vessel which might be tempted to stop at this island in order to obtain refreshments, as it lies im-

mediately in the track of ships going the eastern route from Sydney to China; masters of vessels should therefore, be cautious how they approach—the strictest vigilance is necessary to prevent surprise.—Am. paper.

"THE BEST JOKE OF THE SEASON.—Mr. Brownson in the last Democratic Review concluded a series of profoundly studied articles on the Origin of Government, which we place among the ablest and most valuable political essays that have ever appeared in this country. But in the midst of general clearness and strength, Mr. Brownson sometimes undertakes to define what is undefinable, and to grasp in logical formula what is far too subtle to be caught by the coarse meshes of human language. He defines Humanity thus:

"We are to bear in mind that the genus Humanity—what we call human nature—is no logical abstraction, but a real existence, independent of individuals. This is only saying that humanity is humanity. This settled, we may proceed a step further. Humanity in this generic sense, is causative, active, creative. This is affirmed in affirming that humanity is a reality. Our notion of reality is our notion of being or substance, or something that is. But our notion of something that is—that is to say, of being or substance, is precisely our notion of cause or causative force."

The editor of the Wilkesbarre (Pa.) farmer quizzes the philosopher in the following rich strain—which if Mr. Brownson himself can read without the healthful enjoyment of a hearty laugh, he is graver than we are.

"We are to bear in mind that the genus of humbug, what we call natural humbug, is no logical abstraction, but has a real existence as much as a shad, and in some sort independent of fodder and friends just after being elected to a fat office, though never actually separable from individuals before election. This is only saying that humbug is still humbug, any way you choose to fix it. This part of the weather being settled, we will venture a step or two further. Humbug, in this pepper and ginger sense, is causative of gammon, active as the greased end of perpetual motion, creative of promises and pancakes. This is both sworn to and affirmed in affirming that humbug is a member of the regular army. Our notion of being a member of the regular army is our faith in factions—and faith is the substance of things not seen. But our notion of something that is, is our notion of a jackass,—for a jackass is—and not only is, that is to say is; but a jackass, physically considered, conveys precisely our notion of cause, kicking, and causative force, and exists independent of individuals,—so does a meeting house.—American paper.

PARLIAMENTARY WISDOM.—Legislatorial blunders are as amusing as they are instructive. So carelessly have acts of Parliament been framed, that one, in prohibiting the doing of a certain act, under pain of transportation, contained a clause, dividing the penalty between the King and the Informer.—The 5th George III., cap. 48, passed for the protection of timber trees, enumerates all the trees which it was supposed would come under this denomination. Seven years afterwards it was necessary to pass another act, adding to the enumeration, poplar, alder, maple and hornbeam trees. An act of Edward VI. made it a capital felony to steal horses; it was doubtful if this included the stealing of a single horse, and an explanatory act was accordingly passed to compose the doubt. In one session there was a law made subjecting hackney coachmen to a penalty if they had not a checkstring, and the next session another law was made requiring the coachman to hold the checkstring in his hand.

Lord Rochester, the wit of "Charles's day," is said to have complied with an act of parliament requiring a lamp to be placed over every door, but he would not suffer it to be lighted, the act containing no words to that effect. Sheridan used to compare the numerous acts amending the errors of preceding acts to the story of the "House that Jack built." First comes a bill imposing a tax; then comes a bill to amend the bill imposing the tax; then a bill to explain the bill for amending the bill imposing the tax; followed by another bill for remedying the defects of the bill to explain the bill for amending the bill imposing the tax; and so on ad infinitum; We could scarcely expect to